

# MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26TH, 1886.

## DUMMY EUROPE IN OPIUM FIRMS.

The case of Sui Fook and others v. JUSTER, decided in the Supreme Court yesterday, brings out very clearly the objectionable features of the system which has grown up within the last eight or ten years of Chinese engaged in the opium trade setting up a dummy European in business in order to evade the lekin collection. The advantage to be gained by the arrangement we understand to be this, that whereas when opium is imported by Chinese it at once becomes subject to the regulations of the Chinese authorities, including those relating to lekin, when imported by foreigners it pays simply the import duty and is exempt from further interference by the Chinese until it passes from foreign into Chinese hands. This naturally gives advantages in the way of making arrangements to run the business as the opium may be sold in small or large quantities and delivered at any convenient time. The foreigner's long becomes in fact a day for goods which it is intended to amass when opportunity offers. The facts of the case in question were that the defendant JUSTER was engaged at a salary of \$120 a month to lend his name to a Chinaman, or to a company of Chinamen, to conduct an opium importing business at Hoikow. All went on well for a time, until in one of the opium running expeditions one of the coolies engaged in carrying the opium was shot by the lekin officials. Mr. JUSTER's compadre, who instead of being his servant was the man who had engaged him, deemed it prudent to bolt, and Mr. JUSTER was left in charge of a considerable amount of property and in face of serious complications with the lekin authorities. He might at once have disclaimed liability and have allowed the opium to be seized as Chinese owned, though it is hardly likely that this would have destroyed his liability to the parties who had shipped the opium to him from Hongkong, but it would undoubtedly have strengthened in equity the defence he put forward to the actions in which he was made defendant in the Supreme Court here. What he did, however, was to assume active ownership of the property, give instructions for its sale, claim the protection of the Consul, and leave the port as speedily as possible. The opium was duly sold, and Mr. JUSTER received a portion of the proceeds, the remainder being held to his order subject to an attachment in respect of the claims put forward by the plaintiffs in the actions under notice. The plaintiffs were shippers of opium and their case was that they had consigned the to Mr. JUSTER in the ordinary course of business and knew no one in the transaction but himself. Mr. JUSTER, on the other hand, claimed that the plaintiffs were themselves interested in the company by which he was engaged, and were in fact the responsible parties, being simply a dummy in their hands through his compadre, to throw dust in the eyes of the Chinese Government. In the trouble at Hoikow there seems to have been some shooting of the hong, and Mr. JUSTER claims that his loss property to the value of \$10,000, and was entitled to recoup himself from the proceeds of the sale of the opium. He was unable, however, to prove that the plaintiffs knew anything of the arrangement between himself and the Chinese Company by whom he was engaged, or that they regarded him in any other light than that of a principal. Judgment was consequently given against him. When a man who has lent himself out to a dummy finds that he has to stand fit in real earnest it is naturally cruel awakening for him, and it is impossible not to feel sympathy with him. The Chief Justice said one might have suspicions, though there was no proof, that the plaintiffs were aware of the arrangement under which the defendant was working, and indeed we think it hardly credible that they were not, for Chinese may always be trusted in commercial transactions to know who is the real capitalist and not to confound him with a mere dummy. Mr. JUSTER had, however, made himself clearly liable, and there could be no difference of opinion as to what the decision ought to be. Mr. JUSTER's case is, so far as we are aware, the first of its kind. Had it occurred at an earlier period it might, by opening the eyes of those who occupy similar positions to the liability they were incurring, have tended in the direction of making them shun the business as too risky. The warning comes now when it is hardly necessary, as the new Opium Agreement, when it comes into force, will put an end to the system which has led to the employment of dummies. The system is objectionable, as the credit of foreign firms in general can hardly fail to be prejudiced by a greater or less extent by the existence of bogus firms established for the sole purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the Chinese Authorities and defrauding the revenue. The Chinese revenue service, with the single exception of the Foreign Customs, is itself such a mass of corruption that an undefined feeling prevails that it is allowable to evade the dues when possible, the question being simply whether the amount should be retained by those interested in the goods or appropriated by the harpies who are charged with their collection, for only an infinitesimal portion finds its way into legitimate channels. The business, however, is a discreditible one, and one with which it is eminently undesirable that the names of foreigners should be associated.

## THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

The San Francisco papers full, foul of Colonel DENBY, American Minister to China, for his assertion that the recent outrages on American missionaries in China "grew, as all our evils in China do, out of the troubles in the United States." The Chronicle, referring to the statement, says—"This would be pardonable in the mouth of Senator HOAR, or any other champion of the coolie at the East, but it is incredible that a man who has been six months in China and who has enjoyed the best opportunities for observation should make this statement, which shows such dense ignorance of the real facts." Having given rise to this very decided expression of opinion, the journal above quoted—which parnithically we may note is usually well informed—proceeds to lay down the state of the case in the following terms—"Every one who has lived in China or who is familiar with the Chinese character knows that the efforts to exclude coolies from this coast are unknown to the great mass of the Chinese people. From mandarin to coolie they know or care nothing about the United States. They could not be hired to emigrate among the 'foreign devils,' and they have no sympathy with the troubles of those who are trying to run the treaty blockade. Such a thing as retaliation for any grievances or ill treatment suffered by Chinese in this country is never dreamt of in China, for the simple reason, as we have explained, that there is no popular feeling in regard to the

interior. There is, however, a widespread and bitter hostility to the proselytizing spirit shown by the Christian missionaries, whether Roman Catholic or Protestant. This has always existed, and historians remember Josephus Khan, who conquered Northern and Central America, to be the author of the first massacre. We confess to a shade of doubt as to the ultimate result of the regularization of China, but that must not prevent our acknowledging that it has occurred, and that the Chinese are rapidly becoming more peaceful and law-abiding, so carefully the language of the Marquis Tseng, they are not wasting time.

With the first paragraph most persons will fully agree, but the fear evidently entertained that a second JENGZHIT KHAN may arise in China to conduct its millions to a similar tide of slaughter and conquest, is, we think, quite needless. The Chinese are not a warlike race, and the Manchu rulers have been ennobled by centuries of indolence and luxury, while their Tartar subjects have become almost absorbed in the vast Chinese population. Fighting material exists of course in abundance, but not so unlimited an extent as European journals are wont to imagine, the millions of the Central Kingdom being distributed over a vast area in which the means of communication are of the most primitive kind, and the difficulties of transport enormous. It is true that if an ambitious military genius were to arise in China, he might train and mobilize a gigantic army with which to march over Central Asia and possibly Russia, but in India he would at all events meet with a check, for that empire is equally populous to China, many of its races more warlike, and the means of massing troops exist in nearly all parts of the country. We believe, however, that the policy of China will continue to be non-aggressive, and that so long as she is not molested she will attempt to exceedingly well this season, now came to the rescue and was ably supported by Lloyd, and before the latter was soon bowled by Dick for 6 for 15. The skipper now joined Scanlan with a strong determination to lead his army to victory. Strong in her own resources, she will continue to despise change unless it confers material advantage, and progress is likely therefore to be exceedingly slow in the Flower Land.

## THE YUNNAN AUTHORITIES AND BURMAH.

If all that the Burmese correspondent of an Indian journal writes correctly there may be trouble on the Yunnan-Burmah frontier unless: the Peking Government act with energy and decision. This writer says that the latest reports brought to Major COOKS in Burma were to the effect "that a large Chinese army of some 19,000 men is posted at the different passes in the Ka-chin hills under the command of the famous mandarin, Li Si-tai. It is said that they purpose marching a descent into Burmese territory from the vicinity of Katrau, where their headquarters are located, aided by a large force of Shan Burmese and Ki-chins, on or about the 11th September. Bhami is to be attacked and the English driven out, when the amount of the original claim will be awarded by Yunnan. The Viceroy of Yunnan is said to be the originator of this scheme, and is alleged to have obtained the services of three Black Flag leaders of distinction from Li Si-tai, and make it as uncomfortable for the English as they did for the French on the Red River." A great deal of the foregoing was no doubt exaggerated report, and the Chinese forces were probably greatly magnified, but that it was not all mere rumour would appear from the statements of a Yunnan correspondent of a Shanghai contemporary who corroborates to some extent the assertion that considerably military preparations have been proceeding in Yunnan. Possibly the news of the conclusion of the Anglo-Chinese-Burman Convention had not then reached the officials in Yunnan, or it may be that they have been acting on their own responsibility, unstimulated by a blind bated of the Caucasian. Until the signature of the Convention which settled the Burmese difficulty, the Chinese Government might with equanimity either ignore or encourage attempts on the part of the Viceroy of Kun-ku to stir up border troubles and collect forces near Bhami, but the situation has now so altered that China stands pledged to preserve order on her western frontier and on no account to promote rebellion in the Shan States or provinces of Upper Burmab. There may be difficulties, however, in the way. It is to be hoped that when he gets to Foochow he may repeat the dose. For the Club the good feeling of Porte and Stokes at point was specially marked.

Travers and Dick are credited with four wickets each.

The Club went in a second time and ran up a total of 98. Robertson's 21 was the highest score. Several others reached double figures. A gallery catch in the long field by Shepherd at the first ball of the game was the best catch of the selected team going in a second time, this most enjoyable and exciting match terminated by the two teams drawing 7 runs on the one innings.

The Club Foochow team leaves here on Wednesday next for steamers Nansha and will play, it is believed, at Swatow and Amoy en route. We wish them every success.

Following are the scores:

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.  
SCORD INSURANCE.  
Capt. D. Porter (Gibb), and 1st  
M. Stewart, 1st batsman 21  
A. Shepherd, 2nd batsman 21  
C. & H. Bart., 3rd batsman 21  
A. K. Travers, 4th batsman 38  
F. G. Bowring, 5th batsman 38  
H. W. Dick, 6th batsman 38  
G. Stewart, 7th batsman 38  
Capt. R. B. Graham, 8th batsman 38  
H. P. Taite, 9th batsman 38  
Capt. R. E. Dear, 10th batsman 38  
H. W. Dick, 11th batsman 38  
G. Stewart, 12th batsman 38

BOWLING ANALYSIS.  
CRICKET CLUB.  
First Innings.

Dolls. Jones, Maidens, Wicklets, Widnes.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

Second Innings.

E. O. Smith... 70 31 1 2  
J. Barton... 60 11 3 1  
H. W. Dick... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

Third Innings.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

Fourth Innings.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

Fifth Innings.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

SIXTH INNINGS.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

SEVENTH INNINGS.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

EIGHTH INNINGS.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

NINTH INNINGS.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

TENTH INNINGS.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

ELEVENTH INNINGS.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

Twelfth Innings.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

THIRTEENTH INNINGS.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

Fourteenth Innings.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

Fifteenth Innings.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

SIXTEENTH INNINGS.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

Seventeenth Innings.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

EIGHTEENTH INNINGS.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

NINETEENTH INNINGS.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

Twentieth Innings.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

Twenty-first Innings.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

Twenty-second Innings.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

Twenty-third Innings.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2

Twenty-fourth Innings.

E. O. Smith... 100 34 7 4  
A. Shepherd... 49 20 1 1  
H. W. Dick... 50 41 4 1  
J. Barton... 70 31 1 2  
H. W. Dick... 60 11 3 1  
G. Stewart... 12 1 1 2  
A. Shepherd... 13 1 1 2



# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 8994

九月二十二日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26th, 1886.

二年禮

號六十二月十英港香

PRICE \$25 PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
October 25. H. S. H. BRITISH steamer, 1,500.  
T. L. Davies, Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, 16th October. General.—JARDINE, MATTHEWS & Co.  
October 25. Wm. MORTILLY, American ship, 1,210, Dundee, Newcastle (N.S.W.), 10th September, Coal.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.  
October 25. PORT ADELAIDE, British steamer, 1,734. F. Ned., Aug 25th October. General.—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.  
October 25. CHI-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 1,211. W. H. Lumb, Whampoa 25th October. General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

## CLEARANCES.

At THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,  
25TH OCTOBER.  
Hai-hoong, British steamer, for Amoy.  
Chao, German steamer, for Haifow.  
Amer. W. Weston, Amer. bark, for New York.  
Mencia, British steamer, for Shanghai.

## DISCHARGES.

October 25. ALWINE, German str., for Haifow.  
October 25. MARIE, German steamer, for Haiphong.  
October 25. SOYLIN, Spanish sch., for Atkinson.  
October 25. PIOTROS, German str., for Saigon.  
October 25. MARINA, British str., for Shanghai.  
October 25. HALLOONG, British str., for Amoy.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
For Tai-sang, str., from Calcutta, &c., 300.  
Chinese.  
For Port Adelaidus, str., from Amoy.—Mr. Greig.

## DEPARTED.

For Haifow, str., for Seaton.—Mosses, L. A. Byworth and D. C. Byworth. For Fochow.—Mr. and Mrs. Costa, Major Cochran, Mr. A. Richardson, and Mrs. Farrow. For Coast Ports.—200 Chinese.  
For Arran on Apore, str., for Calcutta.—Misses Goddard, Harrison, and Tandy.  
For London.—Mr. J. Board, R.N., from Hyogo. For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Kitchie.

## TO DEPART.

For Rangoon, str., from Hongkong.—For Singapore.—Barmaham W. Connally, R.A., Capt. W. Edwards and D. W. Watson, P.M., from Singapore.—For London.—Mr. H. L. Bagshaw, Mrs. Hillier, 2 infants and amah, Misses A. Bradmore and P. Hague, From Yokohama.—For Singapore.—Mr. G. Welman, native servant, and Mr. A. Desler, For Brindisi.—Misses S. Edwards and Pictoria Benedicti. For London.—Mr. F. J. Board, R.N., from Hyogo. For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Kitchie.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer Port Adelaide, from Amoy, reports having had light S.E. winds with fine, clear weather throughout.

The British steamer Tsiang, from Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore, reports had moderate to fresh monsoon to Palau Saput; from thence fresh to strong with heavy seas to Ladrones.

## TO BE LET.

Possession on the 1st January, 1887.

THE PREMISSES now occupied by Messrs. MELCHIOR & Co., at the Praya and Padre Street, The First and Second Floors will be let in flats, Single Rooms, or in suits as Offices.

The GROUND FLOOR which has hitherto been occupied by Messrs. BLACKHEAD & Co. as a STORE, will also be let complete, or subdivided to meet the requirements.

All can be taken for year on lease.

For further particulars apply to W. KELFOUT HUGHES, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1886. [1793]

## TO BE LET.

The DUTCHED BUNGALOW in Bonham Road known as "RHEDA".

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIDS, Hongkong, 5th October, 1886. [1893]

## TO BE LET.

THE FAMILY RESIDENCE known as BURN-SIDE, Robson Road, Garden, Tennis Court, and two wings.

No. 135, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. LINSTEAD & DAVIDS, Hongkong, 9th August, 1886. [1847]

## TO LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS." No. 16, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to DAVID SASROON, SONS & CO., Hongkong, 30th July, 1886. [188]

## TO LET.

THE COMMODIOUS PREMISES known as the Old Offices lately in the occupation of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1886. [1631]

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FROM the first September next.

THE COMMODIOUS PREMISES known as the Old Offices lately in the occupation of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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## TO LET.

FROM the first November, THE NEW PREMISES, BANK BUILDINGS, immediately opposite the HONGKONG Hotel's Main Entrance. On the Ground Floor Two Handsome Plate-Glass Shop Frontages each of 40 feet, and on the Second Floor a Suite of 2 large and airy Rooms.

"BREEZY POINT," ROBINSON ROAD.

With immediate possession.

GODOWNS AT WEST POINT—Large and Small.

C O A L S T O R E G E.

Apply to SHARP & CO.,

## TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [189]

## TO LET.

W. BREWER has just received a magnificent Assortment of American Christmas Cards consisting of

Very handsome boxes Satin Cards.

Real Gold Blocked Cards on various Coloured Grounds.

An enormous Assortment of very tastefully hand painted Cards.

Hand Painted Plaque Cards on Porcelain.

New series of Native Pidgin English Sing Song Cards.

A New series of Cards with Hongkong Views and characters with Pidgin English Sing Song.

1,000 Cheap Cards for Children.

A number of Last Season's Cards suitable for Children at very cheap rates.

W. E. E. W. R., Queen's Road, HONGKONG HOTEL. [25]

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1,000 Cheap Cards for Children.

## NOW ON SALE.

1886 Edition of  
CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY  
for China, Japan, Korea, Philippines,  
Siam, Cochinchina, Borneo,  
Straits Settlements, Malay States, &  
(TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE),  
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, 8th October, 1886. 122

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Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until ordered.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour no supply is limited.

BIRTH.

On the 14th October at Houghton-le-Side, the Wife of Dr. W. H. Houghton, a son, [157]

MARRIAGES.

At Tai-kuo Shan, on the 22nd September, by Rev. W. W. Cusack, BENJAMIN BROWN, to EMILY ELIZABETH KINGSBURY, both of the China Inland Mission.

At Tai-kuo Shan, on the 20th September, by Rev. W. W. Cusack, WILLIAM KEY to MARGARET SYMON, both of the China Inland Mission.

At the Cathedral of Shanghai, on the 8th instant, by Rev. Dr. J. G. Hart, the Hon. H. H. Hartshorn, the Rev. William Mitchell, of the London Missionary Society, to ALICE JANE, daughter of the late R. E. TURNER, Esq., Barrister, London, and Widow of the late H. E. TURNER, Esq., Barrister, London.

At Shanghai, on the 11th October, by Rev. H. C. Hodges, WILLIAM F. LAUGHTON to AGNES J. BROWN, both of the China Inland Mission.

At the Cathedral of Shanghai, on the 12th October, by Rev. H. C. Hodges, M. A., BREVET-REWARD GRAYSTAN, of London, to CATHERINE JOHANNA DROSTE SCHLECHTMANN, of Hamburg.

At the Cathedral of Shanghai, on the 21st October, by Rev. H. C. Hodges, M. A., JOHN WILCOX to MARY ISABEL TAYLOR, only daughter of Jones Tay- lor, of Beauchamps, Beaconsfield, near Glasgow.

DEATHS.

At Newchow, on the 14th October, 1886, JOSEPH E. PRICE, Pilot, a native of North Shields, aged 38.

At Shanghai, on the 19th October, JOSEPH LEONARD HARMONI, a native of Salem, Mass., U.S.A., aged 47.

At 29, Caine Road, Hongkong, on the 21st October, at 10 a.m. at Court West, Hongkong, on the 23rd inst., CHARLES THOMAS LLOYD, aged two years and two months.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 26TH, 1886.

The discussion on the subject of interpretation in this colony has been made the task of a leader by the Singapore Free Press. The discussion, says our contemporary, "elicted one of the most astounding statements ever made by a Chief Justice in the Far East, Sir George PYLLERIDGE declared that he did not know there was any cause for being dissatisfied with the interpretation, and Mr. ACKROYD, the Registrar of the Supreme Court, endorsed that opinion. Had their remarks been confined to commenting on the work of the Chief Interpreter, Mr. DYER BELL, who we understand, is a very competent man, there would have been no reason to cavil. But when we find the whole legal machinery of the Chinese Gibraltar unable to lay hands upon a Tauchew interpreter, and so prevent great delay to business and injustice to the accused, and when comment as to the inefficient interpretation in the Police Courts on the part of the local press is an almost everyday matter, we cannot but think that the worthy officials in question have rather willfully shut their eyes to the true state of affairs." That the Chief Justice and Mr. ACKROYD should have been blind to the defects of the interpretation in the colony is perhaps surprising, but the suggestion that the blindness was willful is, we need hardly say, unjust. The only interpretation either the Chief Justice or Mr. ACKROYD can have had any experience of is that in the Supreme Court, and finding no great flaw thereto they, in the course of the discussion in the Legislative Council, assumed the rôle of champions for the interpretation in general. In one of the volleys of the old local press will be found a cartoon representing Sir AUGUST KENNEDY and Mr. GARDNER AUSTIN on the summit of Victoria Peak. After the typhoon of 1874 considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the numerous dead bodies which had been washed up ro-

moved; complaints of the horrid stench were rife amongst the residents on the lower levels, and fears of a pestilence were expressed. In the cartoon Sir AUGUST is represented as sniffing the fresh ozone of the Peak and exclaiming—"Bad smell! Don't perceive it, Austin. Do you?" So the Chief Justice and Mr. ACKROYD, up at the "Singapore Times"—H.M.S. Daring, which has been on the station for some time as the senior naval officer's ship, left Singapore on the 14th inst. for Hongkong after being relieved here by H.M.S. Satellite. During the voyage the Daring here, Commander Davis and his officers made a good many friends, and it must be said to the credit of the men that they have behaved themselves in a very exemplary way."

Our Singapore contemporary regret to have to announce that Mr. T. J. Fox, Chief Engineer of His Siamese Majesty's gunboat Coronation was found dead in the workshop of the Royal Naval Dockyard, Singapore, having been relieved here by H.M.S. Satellite. During the voyage the Daring here, Commander Davis and his officers made a good many friends, and it must be said to the credit of the men that they have behaved themselves in a very exemplary way."

Writing under date of the 12th inst., the same correspondent of the Mercury says:

"Since the departure of the greater part of the sailing vessels for the North, mostly bound for Newchow to load there before the close of the season, our harbour, but for the daily coasting steamers, would have had a very quiet appearance, and business in all directions shows very little activity. The arrival of the British mail steamer for New York, and London left with only small quantities of cargo, but have engaged Chinese passengers for the Straits ports to make use of their spare room. The competition on the latter line is very brisk, and rates are consequently low."

In our Police Report will be found a case which illustrates the Chinese method of treating thieves. Two men engaged at Hongkong accused a third who occupied the same shod of having stolen some of their clothing, and tied him up and tortured him all night. His back showed severe scars from burning with joss sticks. The two men who had been accused of the thefts had been released, but the body of the thief had been beaten to death."

The second defendant made the same statement as the first and said they had not stolen the complainant because he world not admit stealing.

The defendants were sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

CUTTING TREES.

Fang Ashing for cutting trees, was fined \$5, in default three weeks' hard labour.

BEFORE MR. N. G. MITCHELL-INNES.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT ON THE PRISONER IN THE SHAKUHACHI MURDER CASE.

Tsang Fuk, and Li Fang, his wife, were brought up, on remand, on a charge of assaulting Young Afuk, the prisoner in the Shakuhachi murderer case, by cutting off his queue of hair. The defendants said they did not cut the man's queue of hair.

The court in which they were tried had only stolen any of their property was not gone into, no charge having been laid against him, but from the statements the defendants made it would seem that they had jumped to the conclusion that the complainant was the thief without any particular evidence against him.

How badly sugar-growers are faring in Java may be judged of from the circumstance that estates formerly valued at high amounts now change hands at ridiculously low figures. For instance, one plantation upon which, 7 years ago, for instance, one plantation upon which, 7 years ago, the valuation fixed came to \$60,000 guineas, brought only 10¢ at public auction. To show how the sugar market over the world is becoming more and more unstable, it may be mentioned that lately a firm at Batavia imported some 20,000 packets of white American beet sugar in barrels, and sold the same at a rate amounting of a fair margin of profit. It intends to import more. This sugar most likely was produced in Europe, and has, by way of America, found its way to Java to compete against the home-grown cane sugar.—*Straits Times*.

A special telegram from London to the Pioneer states that the Treaty between England and China which followed the annexation of Burma has been published. Under its provisions, the members of the Deaconess Mission from Burma to China are to be given permission to travel.

The question of the Chinese Government's attitude towards the Deaconess Mission is still a question of considerable interest, and the English Government will not easily give up.

Great distress prevails in the districts round Newchow, and a letter has been addressed by the Rev. W. Shaw, of the Irish Presbyterian Church, to the Shanghai community, appealing for aid for the distressed people.

The river, too, under the influence of five days of rain, has risen to a height of 20 feet, and has inundated the country.

"Any questions he likes regarding some article he may have thought of, and which he doesn't quite understand, I will be glad to answer," said the Rev. Mr. Shaw.—"I am well aware of the difficulties of the language, but I will do my best to help him."

He also said that he liked to ascertain if any particular article he had in mind was a good one.

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## JAPAN'S OUTLYING DEPENDENCIES.

damage. The *Friedrich* left here on the 8th September last for Calao.

His Excellency Hsü Shih-kuo, Hellenius, Captain, arrived on the 21st instant from Wampoa in the G. M. S. N. O., steamer *Kuang-pao*, on his way up to Shanghai. His Excellency landed at Murray Pier at about 2 p.m., amidst a salute of three guns fired by Chinese revenue cutters in harbour, and called at the Government House.

The German barque *F. H. Drewes*, which ar-

rived here on the 22nd last from Sundaikan, en-

countered a typhoon which she describes as a very bad one. She reported having to drop anchor in the San Sou Canal, weather to the Puntas Roof, after which she experienced a very bad typhoon which lasted four days; during the typhoon she suffered the loss of sails and received other damage.

In connection with the new Commercial Con-

vention with Spain, it is noted in the *Argus*

that the Chinese Customs are to be reorganized.

Yet the relative importance to Japan of Yedo and the Ryukiu Islands is not such as would ap-

pear from the measure of public interest accord-

ed in each case. If Yedo is the northern key of

the Empire, the southernmost Ryukiu Islands are

equally the southern key, and strategically the latter are even more important than the former.

For just as Yedo has a part of its power,

so too has the Ryukiu Islands a part of its

power. A simple declaration by the shipper of

goods will be deemed sufficient, and this declara-

tion is to be made before the "Chief Officer of

Customs at the port of shipment." What official

will answer to this description in the port of

Hongkong?

The clamour at the Taikoo, Wyndham Street,

arises over the visitation of the British Consul, who of course is entitled to a certain amount of respectability.

But the day is past when the British Consul

can be controlled, so the geographical position of the Yavayama, Ishigaki, and Miyako groups of islands, forming as they do a continuous chain midway between Formosa and Ryukiu, is one of the utmost importance;

and this importance has now been taken increas-

ingly by Japan, so that they must be garrisoned

with troops, so they must be connected with

the Empire by a telegraph cable and a regular

steamship service.

It is coming along that Yedo has great

sources of wealth, and this is not impossible, but

certainly in this respect the Ryukiu Islands are

superior to Yedo, although in point of size

there is no comparison between the two. Never-

theless, during the last 10 years or so, more than

20 million dollars have been spent by the Japanese

Government in the construction of roads, canals,

bridges, and other works, and an amount

of 2,000,000 yen is devoted to the same

purpose, while on the other hand not a tenth part

of this sum has been spent during the same

period upon the latter. It is probably inability

to understand the motive for this marked

difference of treatment which leads people, when

speaking of the Yavayama and Miyako groups

of islands, to say that the Government is far more

interested in the former than in the latter, in

accordance with General Grant's article,

entitling the idea of ceding those islands to

China in order to obtain a definite settlement of

the Ryukiu question, they may very likely do so,

and to the same reason we may ascribe

the suggestion that the Government have taken

no active steps to develop the resources of the

Ryukiu Islands, because they were afraid of

getting into trouble by thus requiring the

sale of certain of this property, and the Government

should give proof of their friendly feelings towards

that country, and that as a counter-concession

China should revise her Treaty with Japan

before the date fixed for such revision and should

place the latter country on the footing of the

most favored nation. Negotiations were con-

cluded on this basis, and the agreement was on

the 23rd ult. by the exchange of a formal

document, and the circumstances under which this

idea was entertained were as follows. The basis

on which negotiations were conducted with

China was that Japan should cede these

islands to China, and that the Japanese

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